

GREEKS AND TURKS.

THE ENTRANCE TO VOLO IS ABANDONED.

Crews of volunteers continue to arrive at Athens and 2000 Italians, led by Nicotri Garibaldi, have left for the frontier.

Athens, May 8.—The Greek fleet at Volo has been instructed not to hinder the entrance of the Turks in order to save the town from destruction.

Gen. Smolenski's artillery, engineers and some cavalry, have proceeded to Almyros by sea.

Crews of volunteers continue to arrive here, and 2000 Italians, led by Nicotri Garibaldi, left last night for the frontier.

A dispatch from Pharsala via Larissa says:

"During Wednesday's battle, our losses were not heavy, but it is impossible to exaggerate the strategic and moral importance of the Turkish victory. Our soldiers are hunting for umbrellas, which are almost a military necessity, the sun is so broiling hot."

It appears that the Greeks intended to resist to the uttermost. On the platform at the railway station were barricades of turf and forage and the houses had been strengthened by beams of turf and were loopholed for rifles.

The coolness of the Turks was extraordinary. Three soldiers started together in advance of their comrades, on a path crossing a meadow, while a whole battalion of Greeks fired on them. They did not condescend to stop or lie down, but fired away coolly, but their skirmishers came to their help. The shooting of the wounded is equally admirable.

The intervention communications of the powers have not yet been received. The Greek government has notified the powers that the Greek fleet has established an effective blockade of the coast of Epirus.

The Rome correspondent says: Private news from Athens, which has escaped censorship, shows the position of royalty there to be more perilous than ever. The members of the royal family rarely leave the palace, and their portraits have been withdrawn from public view.

When the queen and princesses visit the hospitals they are openly insulted in the streets. The palace is watched by revolutionary agents, lest their majesties should attempt to flee the country.

It is said Turkey is the chief hindrance to the powers proposing mediation, as the Porte claims the right to finish the war in the ordinary way.

An Exploring Party.
New York, May 8.—An exploring party under the leadership of Prof. Frank Boaz, the noted scientist and explorer of the American Museum of Natural History, is about to undertake an extensive, systematic exploration among the inhabitants of the coast of the north Pacific ocean, between the Amoor river in Asia, and the Columbia river in America.

The funds for this important undertaking have been generously provided by Morris K. Jessup, the president of the museum, who has done so much already for the advancement of science and for furthering the work of the American Museum of Natural History of this city. The expedition will be a costly one.

Mr. Jessup has pledged himself to give \$100,000 for the development of the scheme. In 1895 he fitted out the Peary relief expedition which extended assistance to Lieut. Peary, and thus resulting in important additions to our knowledge of northern Greenland and valuable contributions to the museum.

The explorations on the coast of the northern Pacific ocean are intended to cover a period of six years, during which time the investigations are to be carried on in both Asia and America.

Prof. Boaz said yesterday: "There are few problems that are of greater importance to our knowledge of the early history of the American race than its relations to the races of the old world. It has never before been taken up in a systematic manner. Some writers maintain that American culture has grown up spontaneously; others assert recognition of traces of Asiatic culture in America."

"The field of research is a vast one and it is expected that the enterprise will lead to results which will clear up many obscure points regarding the early history of the American race."

From the Book of Books.
"Hear, hear," is perhaps the most familiar interjection heard during debates in the house of commons, but how few members know the origin of the phrase. It will be a surprise to many to know that the earliest instance of its use is to be found in II Samuel, ix., 15: "Then cried a wise woman out of the city, 'Hear, hear.'"

Howland's Body Found.
New Bedford, Mass., May 8.—The body of Wm. D. Howland, treasurer of the Howland mill, the New Bedford Manufacturing company and Roach Spinning company, was found at the dock at the foot of North Street place, not far from where he was last seen alive. The corporation with which Mr. Howland was connected is now in the hands of receivers, as the result of the discovery of an unsuspected financial entanglement recently made by the stockholders.

TO ASCEND DAILY.

Nashville, Tenn., May 8.—The desire to see the airship of Prof. Barnard, which on its trial trip yesterday showed that the inventor had built a machine which could be steered in any direction and which responded readily to the propelling power, attracted many visitors to the exposition grounds, but the ship was not on exhibition.

The first trial of this machine was so successful that beginning with next Monday daily flights will be made in favorable weather. In high winds or stiff breezes the craft will not serve, but in moderate winds or on calm days the trial ship showed that it would not only float, go with the wind, but would also go against the wind and could be sailed in any direction at the will of the navigator.

In the woman's building yesterday the Osoli circle of Knoxville presided over the convocation.

The pupils of the Tennessee industrial school, 700 in number, visited the exposition yesterday and yesterday afternoon listened to addresses from some of the visiting Methodist bishops. Many prominent artists have arrived and others are en route to attend the formal opening of the Parthenon Monday, when F. Hopkins Smith of New York will deliver an address.

Exhibits continue to arrive. To-day is public school children's day and 10,000 school children are expected to attend.

It was decided, by a vote of 10-9, that the management has decided to keep all buildings open until 9 o'clock every night.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

Washington, May 8.—The conference committee of the senate and house yesterday reached an agreement on the Indian appropriation bill. The differences between the two houses on the senate amendment for the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation were reconciled on the basis of a provision for the leasing of the glaucite lands instead of the purchase of them. The compromise agreement authorizes any person to take one claim or lease and hold it in perpetuity on the payment of a royalty of 75 cents per ton on all the glaucite mined. There is, however, a provision against trusts, which was inserted on the motion of Senator Pettigrew.

This provision forfeits to the government the claims of holders who enter into combination to limit production or raise the price of glaucite. The senate amendment for the establishment of an Indian warehouse at Omaha was also agreed to with a provision extending the time for its establishment to a year.

The Seneca oil lease is confirmed and one additional judge is allowed for the Indian Territory.

A Double Murder.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—A double and what may prove a quadruple murder, occurred at the farm home of Alexander Harris, who resided about five miles south of Waukesha, at an early hour yesterday morning, the victims being Mr. Harris, his wife, hired girl and hired man.

The crime was committed, it is supposed, by a farm hand named William Pouch, who had been sheltered by the farmer overnight.

The dead and wounded are: Alexander Harris, aged 45, killed outright; Mrs. Harris, aged 44, killed; hired girl, fatally wounded; hired man, probably fatally wounded.

The man is thought to be insane, although the house was robbed.

After finishing the bloody work the murderer mounted a bicycle and rode away. He started in a southeasterly direction over Mukown road, and the supposition is that he has headed for Burlington. A posse of farmers are in hot pursuit and the chances are he will be captured. They openly vow that they will lynch the murderer.

A Large Gathering.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—The disciples of John turned out in full force at the fair grounds yesterday, where the twenty-seventh annual Turnfest is being held. This is the second day of the festival and everything combines to make it one of the most successful ever held. Thirty-five thousand people turned out to see the contests.

The forenoon was taken up with class competitions of the "actives," who made a fine appearance in their uniforms. During these contests there fully 3000 turners on the field at one time.

In marking the classes in wand work the judges gave points for accuracy and form, or these marks, as well as those made in all the other contests, are averaged up and the class making the highest average wins. For this reason, added to the reticence of the judges and the great number of turners contesting, it is impossible to announce the winners before Sunday.

New Wage Scale Signed.

Birmingham, Ala., May 8.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company yesterday signed up a new scale with the miners of Pratt city and West Pratt, the two largest mines in the district, to run fourteen months from May 1. The new contract is the sliding scale, based on the price of pig iron, and supersedes the one due to expire July 1. It provides a reduction in wages for coal mining of 2 1/2 cents per ton, the basis being fixed at 37 1/2 cents per ton with No. 1 foundry iron selling at \$7.50 per ton.

DOING GREAT DAMAGE.

THE CUTWORM GETTING IN HIS WORK IN ARKANSAS.

Planters in the Cotton Belt Report that the First Planting of Cotton Has Been Entirely Destroyed by the Worms and Many are Replanting.

Little Rock, Ark., May 7.—Planters in the cotton belt of Arkansas report that the first planting of cotton has been entirely destroyed by the cut worms in the last two weeks, and that many are now engaged in putting in a second seeding. It is the first time since the war that the cotton crop has been so largely injured by cut worms and Col. R. A. Little of this city, one of the largest planters in the state, says he lost 500 acres in the same way in two days last week. Spring is fully four weeks late in this section and the nights for the last two weeks have been cold and damp. The worms develop in untold millions in a day and completely devastate an area of 1000 acres in a few hours.

If the warm, dry weather now prevailing throughout this section keeps up for a week the pests will all be destroyed. Warm weather kills them.

The prospect for corn is as good as it can be, and reports from the different sections of the state all indicate a large increase in the acreage planted. Prospects for all other farm products are rated A1. The strawberry crop is, however, short, and only about one-half of a peach crop will be raised. Other fruits abundant.

The Paris Fire.

Paris, May 7.—With the exception of socialist newspapers the whole press associates itself with the profound sorrow which has overtaken the upper classes of French society. The papers point out that the question of the responsibility for the fearful fire at the French bazaar must be fixed. They reproach the prefecture of police for not having taken proper precautions.

The government has ordered all the subsidized theaters to be closed until Saturday as a mark of respect for the dead.

To the list of victims must be added the names of Mlle. de Chevilly and the Vicomtesse d'Avenal, who have succumbed to the injuries they sustained while escaping from the fire. The report that the Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, was among the missing, is pure invention. The Castellanes were not even in the vicinity of the fire.

Gen. Meunier, who was severely burned, died at noon yesterday.

Only five bodies now remain unidentified. The remains of the Duchesse d'Alencon were placed in a coffin yesterday afternoon in the presence of Prince Louis and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, Baron Lambert and Col. Depercel, who signed their names and sealed the coffin. The Duc de Vendome, son of the deceased duchesse, was also present.

Other victims whose remains have been identified are Mme. de Villeneuve, Mme. Cordot, Mme. Bilskey, Mme. de Consonan, Mme. Genty, Sister St. Claire and Dr. Rowett Maseuro.

London, May 7.—A dispatch from Vienna says: Not until Wednesday morning had the emperor and empress of Austria heard that the Duchess d'Alencon was among the victims. The empress was devotedly attached to her sister and is completely overcome by the bereavement. She has remained in her room all day and declines to receive food or nourishment.

A correspondent has had an interview with William L. Hogan, whose sister, Margaret Hogan, was one of the four ladies assisting at the stall of the Duchess d'Alencon and the only one who escaped. Miss Hogan is a niece of Mayor Strong of New York. Her brother says:

"My sister is now in bed completely prostrated. At the time the cry of fire was raised she was about to accompany the Duchess d'Alencon to take tea at the further end of the room. As yet she can recall nothing after the rush except being dragged by the hair from beneath a pile of women and children near the front of the building. My mother had driven to the bazaar a few minutes before the disaster, but the crush was so great that she was not able to enter."

Changed Their Names.

Chicago, Ill., May 7.—At its session yesterday the National Association of Railway Surgeons, out of compliment to the membership in Canada and Mexico, changed its name to the International Association of Railway Surgeons. The next meeting will be held in May, 1898, in Toronto. Dr. George Ross of Virginia was elected president and Dr. Holman of Toronto, chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Maher and Sharkey to Fight.

New York, May 7.—"Buck" Connolly of Pittsburgh and Dan Lynch of San Francisco, respectively managers of Peter Maher and Tom Sharkey, the heavy-weight pugilists, met last night and closed a bargain with William A. Brady for a meeting between these two pugilists. A forfeit of \$2500 was placed in the hands of Al Smith as an assurance that the bout would take place in this vicinity. Maher's and Sharkey's representatives also put up a forfeit for the appearance of their men at the ringside at the appointed time.

Greater New York.

New York, May 7.—Following is a synopsis of the Greater New York charter signed by Gov. Black Wednesday:

The municipality is divided into five boroughs, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, which are in turn each subdivided into ten council districts. The mayor will be elected every four years at a salary of \$15,000 per annum, instead of for two years at \$10,000 as at present. With the exception of the comptroller, who will be elected by popular vote, all the municipal officers will be appointed by the mayor, who may remove at will during the first six months of his tenure. There will be only one police force, under a bi-partisan board of four, as at present. The department of public works is abolished, and water supply, sewer, bridge and street bureaus will replace it, the heads to be appointed by the mayor. There will be a municipal legislature of two houses, the council of twenty-eight members elected from designated districts, and the assembly of five members from each of the twenty-one senatorial districts in Greater New York. Of course Brooklyn and Long Island City are names no longer.

On the map Greater New York covers a territory 359 1/2 square miles—thirty-four miles long and one mile wide, with an estimated population of about 3,400,000, second in both respects only to London.

The first mayor will be elected Nov. 2, next.

A Real Airship.

Nashville, Tenn., May 7.—Yesterday at the Tennessee centennial exposition Prof. Arthur Barnard, physical instructor of the Y. M. C. A. of Nashville, began a journey in an airship constructed by himself. Prof. Barnard promised to sail against the wind after rising into the air and he did so. The airship will be continued in use at the exposition. Prof. Barnard said he would land at the starting point last night. The ship is forty-six feet long and twenty in diameter.

Mr. Barnard, who returned with his airship last night, says that he has perfected a machine which will fly under ordinary conditions. He said that it was not perfect, nor could it be perfectly controlled, but he believed that he could perfect it so that its course could be controlled. After disappearing from view yesterday morning the ship circled around, the navigator hoping to meet with a favorable current.

At last the ship began to sail to the west, and Mr. Barnard says as far as Watkins, a village fifteen miles west of the city, turned and when four miles from Nashville the gas in the balloon attachment began to give out. He then sought a safe place to descend and came down easily.

The Ruiz Case.

Washington, May 7.—W. J. Calhoun of Illinois, who has been selected by the president to go to Cuba as the special representative of the United States in the Ruiz case, had a consultation with the president yesterday.

He is awaiting the arrival of Judge Day, the new assistant secretary of state, who made an exhaustive study of the case, before leaving for Havana. If Judge Day arrives in time for him to secure the necessary information, Mr. Calhoun will leave for Havana via Tampa, Fla., on Saturday. His mission will be confined strictly to the Ruiz case.

Mr. Calhoun was at the state department yesterday to begin the preparation of his case. He spent some time in conference with Assistant Secretary Rockhill, making himself acquainted with what has already been done by Gen. Lee and the department of state.

Out on a Strike.

Chicago, Ill., May 7.—The strike of the building trades has spread beyond Chicago and is likely to involve important work in a number of other cities. Wednesday the officers of the Plumbers' Union and the Junior Steam Fitting Union used the telegraph wires to stop work on jobs being run by Chicago contractors in St. Louis, Syracuse, N. Y., Worcester, Mass., Columbus, O., and Indianapolis. The union men claim to have received word from all the places that the men have stopped work.

The situation in this city was more strained Wednesday night than at any time since the trouble began. At a meeting of the Master Steam Fitters Thursday, the organization decided it would not grant the increase asked by the men, but many members of the organization made individual agreements with the men after the adjournment of the meeting.

Forest fires are raging on the Indian reservation northeast of Kenosha, Wis.

The Merchants' Refrigerator company building was destroyed by fire at New York, recently.

Physicians Meet.

Washington, May 7.—Many of the branch societies and organizations of the congress of American physicians and surgeons held meetings yesterday and discussed technical matters relating to their branches of the medical profession. At the meeting yesterday a number of technical papers on "Internal Secretions" were read.

The congress adjourned to attend the unveiling of the statue of the late Prof. Samuel Gross.

SANITARY CELLARS.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Co-operative Building Plan association, New York.)
With the increased knowledge of sanitary laws brought about by the close and systematic study given to the subject in recent years, it has come to be generally recognized that one of the leading sources of danger to health in the home is the cellar. In the olden times no attention whatever was given to the cellar, save to see that it was commodious enough to contain the odds and ends that usually found storage there. It was thought sufficient to make it a mere "hole in the ground" roofed over from the elements by the structure itself, and furnishing a place that was particularly suitable from its equable temperature for the storage of food and household supplies that need be kept cool in summer and warm in winter. But now, happily, this is all changed. The man who builds the house realizes that the points that most need guarding against the inroads of disease are the plumbing and the cellar.

The experienced architect is supposed to have profited by the wisdom of all ages in the matter of house building, and have the details of construction resolved into a science. Doubtless he has, and considering the many disadvantages under which he works, he makes very

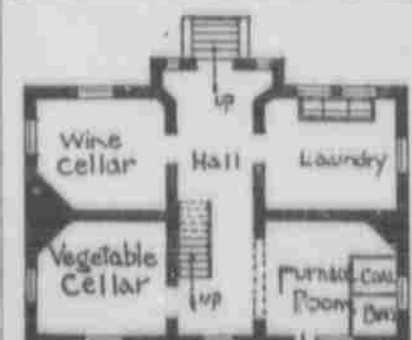


few mistakes. Give him free rein and he can be trusted to plan a house that will not only satisfy all esthetic requirements, but will be thoroughly sanitary as well. The great difficulty, however, is that he is generally rigidly circumscribed in the matter of expense, and required to give the greatest amount of display for the money. This means that many petty economies must be practiced, and the builder generally requests that the saving may be made in those parts that are not visible to the ordinary beholder. The cellar is the very last part of the house to be seen, and it seems easy to cut out of the plan a window or two in this place, or take off a foot from the height of the ceiling. But this is not the part of true wisdom. It is better to try the economy in fittings and furnishing above, or leaving some of the upper rooms that are not imperatively needed entirely unfinished. These can readily be completed in after years without impairing the plan of the house. In a general way, how-



ever, the cellar must remain as originally constructed, and for this reason its main features must be above reproach. It must be light and dry, thoroughly ventilated and of sufficient height. The ceiling should never be less than seven feet, and nine is far better. A damp cellar is a nuisance as well as a great source of disease, and every precaution should be taken to guard against this fault.

Brick is porous in its nature, but if it must be used, the walls should be coated with tar on the outside. With stone walls cement should be mixed with the mortar in order that moisture may not seep through the interstices of the stone. The floor should be carefully coated with concrete and cemented, and a tile drain should be laid from the lowest point to run off water that may gather as the result of accident. There should be windows on at least two sides, in order that there may be a draft through the cellar. In cottages and detached houses there should be windows on all sides. A door



opening directly into the outer air is an excellent feature. There should be no dark, inaccessible corners, for these will surely breed disease. If gas is used in the house, there should be at least one burner in the cellar, or two if it be a large one. The fixtures should be riding bracket, short and of strong pattern. When the heating apparatus is in the cellar, special arrangements become necessary; if possible, the furnace should be shut off by itself, in order to prevent the spreading of dust and ashes. It is a little less than suicidal to follow the practices sometimes adopted of taking the cold air supply for the furnace directly from

the cellar itself. The cold air box, where it passes through this room should be as nearly air tight as it is possible to make it.

The accompanying design has a cellar built with the ideas expressed in this article.

The ceiling is eight feet in height, the walls are of brick, twelve inches thick, with two windows on each side; it is divided into four compartments by an eight-inch brick wall, with a hall in center opening onto steps leading to yard. The furnace room can thus be shut off, keeping all dust and ashes from the rest of the cellar. The outside walls are plastered with cement, and the cellar floor is laid in concrete.

This house can be built in the vicinity of New York for \$4,250, not including the heating apparatus, which would cost from \$150 to \$450, according to whether air or hot water was used.

In this article it is impossible to give a full or complete description of the house, but further information would be cheerfully furnished to anyone desiring it by addressing the architects.

INGENIOUS TEACHING.

How a Small Boy Became an Art Connoisseur.

A mother who could hear in the next room every morning her small son of 9 talking to himself as he spelled out the words and added the figures, crosswise, up and down, and in every possible way, of a large calendar which hung directly in front of his bed, betwixt herself of furnishing him better occupation, says the New York Post. She took down the calendar and put in its place a good print of Raphael's "Madonna della Seggiola"; this with no word to him of the change. The next morning the little one's voice was stilled, but a noiseless peep into the room showed his eyes glued rapturously to the picture, while about his lips the hint of a smile betrayed that his absorbing interest was a pleased one. Since then at intervals his morning picture is changed, not too frequently, for a child demands restoration, until the boy has become a small connoisseur in famous paintings, and his occasional short visits to an art gallery are a great delight to him because of his main studies. The first ten minutes of a child's day are a most valuable receptive period. The young brain is refreshed by sleep, unexcited by any of the day's occupations, eager for impressions and peculiarly responsive to their influence. A writer on child-study considers that equally important with the first waking hours should be the last of the day. The mother who sits at her little one's bed as the tired, small frame is settling into repose will almost invariably find that the mind just before sleep works with unusual, if brief, clearness; she will be wise to let this last, strongly imprinted impression be a soothing one. A gentle voice, a short, easily comprehended tale with no sadness, no tragedy, no sharp elements of any sort, will send the temporarily keen but fast succumbing faculties off into slumberland under the best and most healthful auspices. Too many mothers leave to servants these significant moments of their children's lives, lovely to the mothers if they will enjoy them and priceless to the growing character of their receptive powers if taken advantage of.

Inextinguishable Fire.

An extended account is given in the Cincinnati Enquirer of John Floyd's discovery of a peculiar kind of fire, inextinguishable when once ignited. It is represented as a substance having the consistency of paste, and harmless while in a quiet state; the friction caused by rubbing it against a hard substance will, however, set it aglow, and nothing will overcome the flame, the latter burning with a blue light and an intense heat until the compound is completely destroyed by combustion, water having no effect upon it. Dynamite and gunpowder require a spark to ignite them, while powder produces an explosion, but not a regular fire; but to ignite this compound there is just the slightest friction of rubbing it against some ordinary substance—there is then no explosion or rapid spreading of flames, but a strange, living fire, incapable of being stamped out or killed in any known way. The inventor states his unwillingness to make the ingredients of this composition known, on account of risks to the public by so doing.

Brotherhood of Trinity and Lighthouses.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth a religious brotherhood known as "the Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity" was directed by an act of parliament to preserve ancient sea marks and to erect beacons and "signs of the sea." For more than a hundred years this brotherhood kept up the ancient sea marks, but erected nothing new; then they began to purchase and operate lights owned by private individuals or by societies; and still later they commenced to build lighthouses and beacons. Finally, in 1856, parliament gave Trinity House the entire control of the lighthouses of England. "The Lights That Guide in the Night," by Lieut. John M. Elliott, U. S. N., in April St. Nicholas.

One Sure Way.

"What's the best way to tell a bad egg?" asked the sweet young thing who had entered the bonds of matrimony without any practical experience in housekeeping.

"I don't know, I'm sure," answered her cruel husband. "Did you ever try tasting it?"—Chicago Post.

The first printing press in America was established at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639.